FEBRUARY 18, 1768. THE NUMBER 874.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennsylvania *to the inhabitants of the* British *colonies.*

LETTER VI.

My beloved Countrymen,

IT may perhaps be objected against the arguments that have been offered to the publick, concerning the legal power of the Parliament, "that it has always exercised the power of imposing duties, for the purposes of raising a revenue on the productions of these colonies carried to *Great Britain*, which may be called a tax on them." To this objection I answer that this is no violation of the rights of the colonies, it being implied in the relation between them and *Great Britain* that they should not carry such commodities to other nations as should enable them to interfere with the Mother Country. The imposition of duties on these commodities, when brought to her, is only a consequence of her parental right; and if the point is thoroughly examined, the duties will be found to be laid on the people of the Mother Country. Whatever they are they must proportionably raise the price of the goods, and consequently must be paid by the consumers. In this light they were considered by the Parliament in the 25th *Charles* II. chap. 7. sect. 2. which says that the productions of all the plantations were carried from one to another free from all customs, while the subjects of this your kingdom of *England* have paid *great customs and impositions for what of them have been* SPENT HERE," &c.

Besides, if *Great-Britain* exports these commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade; so that she cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herself, and this is our check against her acting arbitrarily in this respect.

* It may be perhaps further objected "that it being granted that statutes made for regulating trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any persons but the makers of the laws to determine which of them are made for the regulating of trade and which for raising a revenue, and that from hence may arise confusion."

To this I answer that the objection is of no force in the present case, or such as resemble it, because the act now in question is formed *expressly* FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE.

However, supposing the design of Parliament had not been *expressed*, the objection seems to me of no weight with regard to the influence which those who may make it might expect it ought to have on the conduct of these colonies.

It is true that *impositions for raising a revenue* may be hereafter called *regulations of trade*, but names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many states heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US, UNDER THE SANCTION OF USUAL AND RESPECTABLE TERMS.

Thus the *Cæsars* ruined the *Roman* liberty, under the titles of *tribunicial* and *dictatorial* authorities; old and venerable dignities, known in the most flourishing times of freedom. In imitation of the same policy, *James* II. when he *meant* to establish Popery, *talked* of liberty of conscience, the most sacred of all liberties, and had thereby almost deceived the Dissenters into destruction.

All artful rulers, who strive to extend their power beyond its just limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much semblance of legality as possible. Those who succeed them may venture to go a little further, for each new encroachment will be strengthened by a former. "† That which is now supported by examples, growing old, will become an example itself," and thus support fresh usurpations.

A free people therefore can never be too quick in observing, nor too firm in opposing, the beginnings of *alteration*, either in *form* or *reality*, respecting institutions formed for their security. The first leads to the last; yet, on the other hand, nothing is more certain than that the *forms* of liberty may be retained when the *substance* is gone. In government, as well as in religion, "the *letter* killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life *."

I will beg leave to enforce this remark by a few instances. The Crown, by the constitution, has the prerogative of creating Peers. The existence of that order, in due number and dignity, is essential to the constitution; and if the Crown did not exercise that prerogative, the Peerage must have long since decreased so much as to have lost its proper influence. Suppose a Prince, for some unjust purposes, should from time to time advance so many needy profligate wretches to that rank that all the independence of the House of Lords should be destroyed, there would then be a manifest violation of the constitution, *under the appearance of using legal prerogative.*

The House of Commons claims the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not suffer either of the other branches of the Legislature to add to or alter them, contending that their power simply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be just; but, under pretence of this just privilege, the House of Commons has claimed a license of tacking to money bills clauses relating to things of a totally different kind, and thus forcing them in a manner on the King and Lords. This seems to be an abuse of that privilege, and it may be vastly more abused. Suppose a future House, influenced by some discontented demagogues, in a time of danger, should tack to a money bill something so injurious to the King and Peers that they would not assent to it, and yet the Commons should obstinately insist on it, the whole kingdom would be exposed to ruin, *under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege.*

In these cases it might be difficult for a while to determine whether the King intended to exercise his prerogative in a constitutional manner or not, or whether the Commons insisted on their demand factiously or for the publick good; but surely the conduct of the Crown, or of the House, would in time sufficiently explain itself.

Ought not the PEOPLE therefore to watch, to observe facts, to search into causes, to investigate designs? And have they not a right of JUDGING from the evidence before them, on no slighter points than their *liberty* and *happiness?* It would be less than trifling, wherever a *British* government is established, to make use of any arguments to prove such a right. It is sufficient to remind the reader of the day on the anniversary of which the first of these letters is dated.

I will now apply what has been said to the present question.

The *nature* of any impositions, laid by Parliament on these colonies, must determine the *design* in laying them. It may not be easy, in every instance, to discover that design. Wherever it is doubtful I think submission cannot be dangerous, nay it must be right; for, in my opinion, there is no privilege these colonies claim which they ought in *duty* and *prudence* more earnestly to maintain and defend than the authority of the *British* Parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority the benefits she enjoys from our commerce must be lost to her, the blessings we enjoy from our dependence upon her must be lost to us. Her strength must decay, her glory vanish, and she cannot suffer without our partaking in her misfortune. *Let us therefore cherish her interests as our own, and give her every thing that it becomes* FREEMEN *to give or receive.*

The *nature* of any impositions she may lay upon us may in general be known, by considering how far they relate to the preserving in due order the connexion between the several parts of the *British* empire. One thing we may be assured of, which is this: Whenever she imposes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation from *Great Britain* to these colonies, it is not a regulation of trade but a design to raise a revenue upon us. Other instances may happen which it may not be necessary at present to dwell on. I hope these colonies will never, to their latest existence, want understanding sufficient to discover the intentions of those who rule over them, nor the resolution necessary for asserting their interests. They will always have the same rights that all free states have of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of using all prudent measures for preserving them.

Quocirca vivite fortes
Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

Wherefore keep up your spirits, and gallantly oppose this adverse course of affairs.

A FARMER.

* *If any one should observe that no opposition has been made to the legality of the* 4th Geo. III. *chap.* 15, *which is the* FIRST *act of Parliament that ever imposed duties on the importations of* America *for the* expressed *purpose of raising a revenue there, I answer, first, that though the act expressly mentions the raising a revenue in* America, *yet it seems that it had as much in view the* "*improving and securing the trade between the same and* Great Britain," *which words are parts of its title; and the preamble says,* "*Whereas it is expedient that new provisions and regulations should be established for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and* for extending and securing the navigation and commerce between *Great Britain* and your Majesty's dominions in *America, which by the peace have been so happily extended and enlarged,*" &c. *Secondly,* all *the duties mentioned in that act are imposed solely on the* productions and manufactures of foreign countries, *and not a single duty laid on any production or manufacture of our Mother Country. Thirdly, the authority of the Provincial Assemblies is not therein so plainly* attacked *as by the last act, which makes provision for defraying the charges of* "*the administration of justice,*" *and* "*the support of civil government.*" *Fourthly, that it being* doubtful *whether the intention of* 4th Geo. III. *chap.* 15, *was not as much* to regulate trade *as* to raise a revenue, *the minds of the people here were wholly engrossed by the terrour of the Stamp Act, then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be no* doubt.

These reasons so far distinguish the 4th Geo. III. *chap.* 15, *from the last act, that it is not to be wondered at that the first should have been submitted to, though the last should excite the most universal and spirited opposition; for* this *will be found, on the strictest examination, to be, in the* principle *on which it is founded, and in the* consequences *that must attend it, if possible, more destructive than the* Stamp Act. *It is, to speak plainly, a* prodigy *in our laws not having one* British *feature.*

† TACITUS.

* 2 Cor. iii. 6.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

SOME time ago I sent you the celebrated letter from Lady Jane Douglas to the late Mr. Pelham, which has since appeared with such great and just applause in all the periodical publications. I now send you Mr. Pelham's answer to her Ladyship. It does honour to the humanity and generosity of that statesman, and shows him to have been deserving of those elegant verses to his memory, which begin

Let others hail the rising sun,
I bow to that whose race is run.

See Dodsley's *collection of poems.*

You have also an extract of my Lady Jane's letter to the Earl of Morton, expressing her gratitude, with a dignity of which none but such characters as she are capable.

Letter from Mr. PELHAM *to Lady* JANE DOUGLAS.

MADAM,

I HAVE the pleasure now to acquaint you that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the humble request which I laid before him, and to order me to pay you 300 l. a year, as long as your Ladyship's situation shall make such an assistance from his Majesty's bounty necessary for your support. This method will, I flatter myself, be most agreeable to you, as the whole sum will come to you without fees or deductions; and no further trouble now remains to your Ladyship than to authorize your agent to receive it from my hands, the first half year of which I shall be ready to pay to your order any time after next Michaelmas. Whatever share I may have had in procuring to your Ladyship this mark of the King's goodness cannot but be very pleasing to me, as it furnishes me with an opportunity of testifying the great respect with which I have the honour to be, &c.

Letter from Lady JANE DOUGLAS *to the Earl of* MORTON.

MY LORD, *London, Dec.* 22, 1750.

SOME months ago I did myself the honour to write to your Lordship, acquainting you that I had good reason to believe the King was graciously disposed to grant me some relief, having received the application made to him in the most favourable manner.

I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me 300 l. a year; and Mr. Pelham, without my taking the liberty to desire it, was so extremely humane and good as to pay up 150 l. of it before it became due, knowing my distressful situation. I could not have been so far wanting in duty and gratitude to you, my Lord, as not to have informed you of this long ere now, but that I still expected from post to post an answer to my former letter, being deeply impressed, as I mentioned in my last, that whatever good fortune has befallen me is entirely owing to your Lordship's great and uncommon goodness to me; else I should have been out of the way of receiving any, still at Rheims, and there, long before this time, without credit, and in the most deplorable condition. Judge then, my Lord, what my sense of your goodness is, and what my gratitude ought to be. I am sure my heart is full of it, but I have not words to express the half of what I feel on this occasion. My Lady Irwin, to whom I owe a thousand obligations, and to whom I often speak my sentiments with regard to your Lordship, can, better than I am capable, acquaint you with what I cannot find expressions fit to represent to you myself. Her Ladyship, according to her continued favour for me, did me the honour to introduce me last Friday to the King, who was graciously pleased to receive me with peculiar marks of goodwill and kindness. Lady Irwin, who is acquainted with Courts, assured me that the greatest favourite could not have had a more favourable reception, for which I shall ever retain a lasting gratitude. Next Sunday I am to be introduced by her Ladyship to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Friday following to the Duke and Princess Amelia. Excuse the length of this letter, and do me the justice to believe that I am, with the highest esteem and the greatest regard, my Lord, your Lordship's most grateful and most obedient servant, and most affectionate cousin,

JANE DOUGLAS STEWART.

The regard shown to Lady Jane Douglas, by our late most gracious Sovereign, is an invincible evidence in behalf of that excellent Lady. It proves how little credit was given by the highest in this kingdom to the injurious reports of her having been guilty of imposing suppositious children upon her brother, the Duke of Douglas. Would our King have countenanced a woman even suspected of bringing French beggar brats into the place of the noblest of his subjects?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PROBUS.

IMAGE *of* LIFE.

SEVERAL authors have represented life to us as a dream. An anecdote, related by the Chevalier Chardin in his voyages, may also serve to remind us that life is but a short pilgrimage: A Dervise, travelling in the Indies, saw the palace of a provincial Governour; he enters it, goes into the hall, lays his wallet down, takes a piece of bread out of it, seats himself, and makes ready to take his meal. One of the guards of the palace comes up to him, and asks him if he knows where he is? In a caravansera, replies the Dervise. What, friend! do you take a palace for an inn? Get you gone. The other does not stir a step; high words pass between them; the master comes down at the noise, asks the reason of it, laughs at the traveller's mistake, and tells him he had made bold with his house. Who possessed it before you? says the Dervise. My father. Before your father? My grandfather. Before your grandfather? My great grandfather. Well then, continued he, who will be master of it after you? My son. Hah! Sir! added the Dervise, a house that so often changes its host is nothing but a true and real inn.

EQUALITY.

QUOTH Thomas to William, "that numskull behold!
"How he lolls in his chariot, embellish'd with gold!
"With his sleek courtly slaves in rich liveries behind:
"Ten thousand a year, with so senseless a mind!
"How unequal the Deity things doth dispense!
"Such wealth to a wretch without feeling or sense!"
"Hold Thomas, says William, too fast you proceed,
"You take but one side of the question indeed:
"Suppose me of power to say to yourself,
"Here, presto, Sir Murmurer, change with that elf;
"Give to him what I gave you, refinement of soul,
"Sense, feeling, discernment, wit, taste,—quit the whole;
"In an instant come take his ten thousands,—vile pence—
"Be him, such a dolt, without feeling or sense."
You hesitate, Tom—"My good friend, he reply'd,
"I feel I am wrong; you have truth on your side.
"The Deity, henceforth, I'll thank and revere—
"A mind is a balance for thousands a year."

ANECDOTE *of* OLIVER CROMWELL.

AFTER he was settled in the Protectorship, he gave orders for several pieces of ordnance to be immediately cast. It was desired to know his pleasure what arms should be upon them, to which he answered, the arms of the Commonwealth of England; and, after a little pause, let (says his Highness) the motto be, *Open thou our lips, and our mouths shall shew forth thy praise.* Many of these pieces were extant at the Restoration, but soon after broke down.

VIENNA, *August* 29.

THE great cauſe between the French Eaſt India Company and M. de Buſſy having been determined in favour of the latter, he ſoon after ſent a letter to his advocate M. Gabier, in which, after thanking him for his good offices, he gave him his choice to accept of 20,000 crowns in ready money, or a rent charge of 1000 crowns per annum.

LONDON, *September* 11.

Extract of a letter from Civita Vecchia, *dated Auguſt* 14.

"The celebrated Prince Heraclius of Georgia hath ſent General Paoli a preſent of ſix beautiful camels, with a letter full of the glow and metaphor of oriental eloquence. He concludes: Great Sir, while in the zenith of glory, deign to accept the tribute of him who is proud of being born in the ſame age with Paoli, and feeling the moſt exalted admiration of his character, without one ſpark of envy."

Sept. 26. We hear that part of the ingenious warlike experiments made by Mr. Croſs at Woolwich, and found to anſwer, but not adopted, for particular reaſons is, 1. To fix gunpowder under the earth, and when trod upon to be blown up. 2. To fix gunpowder under a gate, and when opened will be blown up. 3. To fix gunpowder under the earth, and by liſting up any thing that he may lay thereon will be blown up. 4. To fix gunpowder under the greateſt building on London ſide of the Thames, Mr. Croſs will ſtand on the oppoſite ſide and blow it up, without uſing match or train. Beſides ſeveral other uſeful things in the engineer way. He has brought to perfection alſo a moving battery, which is to be drawn by horſes, and is to be made uſe of in time of battle, when fifty men can withſtand one thouſand firing cannon, ſmall arms, hand grenades, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Campbelton, Scotland, *September* 10.

"It is with pleaſure I now ſend you a confirmation of the accounts formerly mentioned of the ſucceſs of our veſſels in fiſhing on the coaſt of Newfoundland. The ſloop Stonefield, in which I am concerned, arrived here the 28th ult. from Newfoundland, in ſixteen days. She has killed, and brought home (though very late in getting there) 12,000 fiſh. The reſt of our town veſſels have got from 10 to 14,000. As this is the firſt trial of the kind, we are much taken with our ſucceſs, and are now very buſy in preparing for the next outfits."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Erfurt, *Auguſt* 28.

"In the church of the Peterſburg Benedictines here is ſhown the tomb of Louis Count Gleichen, of the illuſtrious houſe of Swartzbourg, which had given an Emperour to Germany. The Count was made priſoner in an engagement againſt the Saracens, and ſuffered a long and ſevere captivity. As he was at work one day in the gardens of the Sultan he was accoſted and aſked ſome queſtions by his maſter's daughter, who was walking there. The agreeable perſon of the Count, and his addreſs in working, ſo greatly pleaſed the Princeſs that ſhe promiſed to ſet him free, and go off with him, provided he would marry her. I have a wife and children, anſwered he: That ſignifies nothing, ſays ſhe; the cuſtom of my country allows a man to have ſeveral wives. The Count was not obſtinate; he acquieſced to this reaſon, and gave her his promiſe. The Princeſs made uſe of ſuch ſpeed and addreſs to releaſe him from his captivity that they were ſoon ready to embark on board a ſhip. They arrived ſafely at Venice. The Count there found one of his domeſticks, who had been travelling about to gain intelligence of him, and was informed by this ſervant that his wife and children were well. He haſtened immediately to Rome, and after having ingenuouſly related what had happened, he obtained of the Pope a ſolemn permiſſion to keep both his wives. This happened in the year 1240, and in the pontificate of Gregory XI. If the Holy Father ſhowed himſelf indulgent, the Count's wife was *not leſs* complaiſant; for ſhe greatly careſſed the Saracen Lady, who had been the cauſe of her recovering her dear huſband, and conceived for her rival a peculiar tenderneſs. The Saracen Princeſs made a ſuitable return to all her civilities; and being herſelf ſterile, ſhe tenderly loved the great number of children the Counteſs bore. At Gleichen is ſtill ſhown the bed whereon the Count and his two wives lay. After their death they were all three buried in the ſame tomb, as appears by the following epitaph:

"Here lie the bodies of two rival wives, who with unparalleled affection loved each other as ſiſters, and me extremely. The one fled from Mahomet to follow her huſband, the other was willing to embrace the ſpouſe ſhe had recovered. United by the ties of matrimonial love, we had, when living, but one matrimonial bed, and in our death only one marble covers us."

Lately died at Ghent, in Flanders, the famous Jenny Cameron, Miſtreſs to the Pretender, in the rebellion in the year 1745.

October 28. The late Hon. General Pulteney has deviſed by his will the following legacies. To the Hon. William Pulteney, Eſq; who married his niece, only daughter of the late Daniel Pulteney, Eſq; the youngeſt brother of the late Earl of Bath, and who changed his name from Johnſtone to Pulteney, his two large eſtates, one of which is 14,000 l. per annum, and the other 12,000 l. per annum. To the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington, 150,000 l. in money, in the ſtocks. To the Hon. Frederick Vane, and Raby Vane, Eſqrs. brothers of the Earl of Darlington, 500 l. per annum each, for them and their children for ever. To Mr. Livermore, his Gentleman, 1000 l. and his wardrobe. To his cook and clerk of the kitchen 100 l. per annum each, during life. To Mr. Thomas Heron, a diſtant relation, 1000 l. and 50 l. per annum. To his coachman, all his carriages and coach horſes. To Mr. Garden, his ſteward, 1000 l. and a genteel annuity for life. To Dr. Douglas, his library; the ſaid library was firſt deviſed to the Doctor by the late Earl of Bath, which the General purchaſed for 1000 l. and now has left him again, agreeable to the intention of the original deviſor. To George Colman, Eſq; 400 l. per annum, for life. To his houſekeeper 100 l. per annum. To his two grooms two years wages, and all his fine riding horſes. To all his other ſervants, each two years wages. Beſides a great number of charitable and other legacies. The name of the houſe he died in, in Piccadilly, is ordered by his will to be called for ever BATH HOUSE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at ——, *to his friend in* London.

"Laſt week a Gentleman, in his carriage, called at John Rigby's the barber, and deſired to ſee him. John, being at a neighbouring publick houſe, was immediately ſent for; his wife, overjoyed at ſeeing ſuch a cuſtomer, ran to meet him, with John, John, haſten! the fat Gentleman, with the fine livery, who you made a wig for about ſeven years ago, wants to ſee you. Replied John, I like not thoſe ſeven year cuſtomers; but I'll ſee him. The Gentleman, on ſeeing John, accoſted him with How d'ye do, friend Rigby? How does your family? I want you to make me a wig; make it of the beſt materials; you ſhall have your own price. John ſtared him in the face, and replied, Sir, I know you not, nor will I work for you; and turning ſhort on his heel, he made the beſt of his way to the publick houſe from whence he came. The Gentleman, much diſſatisfied, purſued his journey, and the wife burſted into tears, and complained to the neighbours of her huſband turning cuſtomers away, though ſhe and her children were not many degrees better than ſtarving. A cuſtomer, who heard the woman complain, went to John, and repreſented to him how ſhameful it was to uſe cuſtomers in ſuch a manner. Say no more, replied John; I'll none of his cuſtom: No bribery, nor corruption, when poor old England may be a ſufferer by it!"

We are told that, in the courſe of this week, upwards of 100 journeymen weavers have engaged to go to New York and Boſton, where they are promiſed conſtant employment.

BOSTON, *December* 21.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New York *to his friend here, Nov.* 19, 1767.

"It gives me great pleaſure to hear of the ſpirit of economy that prevails in Boſton, a ſpirit extremely neceſſary to be cultivated at this *important juncture*. May it be cheriſhed with unfailing ſteadineſs and perſeverance! May its glowing ardour ſpread through, and cover this continent as the waters cover the ſea!

"This is my hearty prayer, and without the effectual application of ſome ſuch antidote our preſent luxury muſt inevitably deſtroy us."

Dec. 24. On Monday the 14th we had here an eaſterly ſnow ſtorm, but the wind not ſevere until late in the evening, when it came about to the weſtward, and blew exceeding hard all the night, and very cold. No damage ſhat we hear of near this place, excepting two veſſels drove aſhore, viz. Captain Cobb, from Quebec for this port, at Duxbury; and one outward bound for Philadelphia, on George's iſland; both likely to be got off.

There has been more damage done to ſhipping on theſe coaſts this fall than in one ſeaſon for many years paſt.

PROVIDENCE, *Dec.* 19.

A number of young Ladies, of as good families as any in town, from the laudable motive of ſhowing their willingneſs to ſubmit to frugality and encourage induſtry, had yeſterday a ſpinning entertainment at the houſe of Capt. Eſek Hopkins, in this town; when eighteen of them ſpun upwards of forty ſkeigns of fine linen yarn, as a proof of their induſtry, and drank only Labradore tea, and coffee, in teſtimony of their frugality. They concluded the evening with innocent mirth, ſuch as might neither counteract the work of the day, or blemiſh the characters of ſober and virtuous young Ladies. An example of induſtry this to the young men.

On Tueſday morning, about one o'clock, the 15th inſt. came on a violent ſtorm, when Capt. Vial, in a ſloop of this port, bound to the Weſt Indies, was driven on ſhore at Bullock's Point, a few miles below this place.

From Briſtol we hear that every veſſel in the harbour was driven on ſhore, among which was one of our ſtage boats; a large ſhip of that place, bound for the coaſt of Guinea, was driven on a rock, which went through her bottom; a brig belonging to the ſame owner (Col. Potter) was caſt aſhore. At Newport, much damage was done to the wharfs and ſhipping; the brig Sally, Capt. Johnſon, ready to ſail for the Weſt Indies, was forced from her anchors, ſo high on ſhore that it was neceſſary to unload, in order to get her off; many veſſels were driven from their faſts, ſome ſtove, and others ſunk, and much wood and timber waſhed away and loſt. Several veſſels ſailed the day before, among which were four bound to New York; Capt. Lawton was one, who went as far as Fiſher's Iſland; three others, Langworthy, King, and Whitman, put into Stonington, where the firſt rode out the gale; the other two, with nine other veſſels in the harbour, were driven on ſhore. From the country we hear that many hayſtacks, fences, and ſeveral ſtables, were blown down, the gale being the moſt violent that has happened theſe many years.

In one of the veſſels driven on ſhore at Stonington (Capt. Whitman) William Burnet Brown, Eſq; and his ſiſter, were paſſengers, bound to Virginia; the people were all ſaved, as alſo Mr. Brown's baggage, and five out of ſix of his horſes. Three veſſels were caſt away at Sachem's Head, near Guildford. One laden with 1500 buſhels of grain, and a large quantity of flax ſeed, bound from Connecticut to New York, was entirely loſt, but the people ſaved. Never was a more violent gale known on the coaſt.

NEWPORT, *Dec.* 21.

Laſt Monday night we had a moſt violent gale of wind at S. E. S. W. and W. The ſhipping in the harbour received conſiderable damage; ſeveral ſmall veſſels ſunk at the wharfs, and ſome boats were beat to pieces; the brig Sally, Captain Johnſon, ready to ſail for the Weſt Indies, drove from her anchors, went ſo high aſhore upon Gravelly Point, near the long wharf, as to occaſion her being unloaded, in order to get her off; ſeveral other veſſels were drove from their faſts, as they lay at the wharfs, and were much injured. Quantities of wood, timber, &c. were carried off by the tide, and loſt. Almoſt all the wharfs received very great damage, and ſome of the principal ones will require large ſums of money to put them in repair, occaſioned by a very high tide, and the violent agitations of the water.

At an afternoon's viſit of a number of Ladies in this town, a few days ſince, the Lady to whom the viſit was paid, being dreſſed in the manufacture of her own family, the converſation turned upon family induſtry and economy, and it was reſolved that thoſe who could ſpin ought to be employed that way, and thoſe who could not ſhould reel. When the time arrived for drinking tea, Bohea and Hyperion were provided, and every one of the Ladies moſt judiciouſly rejected the poiſonous Bohea, and unanimouſly, to their very great honour, preferred the balſamick Hyperion.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 11.

Diæ Lunæ, 9 ho. A. M. the 21ſt Dec. 1767.

A meſſage from the Council by the Hon. Henry Cruger, Eſq; acquainting this Houſe that the Council have paſſed the bill entitled An act for making a further proviſion of 1500 l. for furniſhing his Majeſty's troops quartered in this colony with neceſſaries, without any amendment.

Jan. 21. We have intelligence from Penſacola that a few days before Capt. Rogers ſailed two Maryland hunters came in there, who had been out ſome months, on a ſcout, to view the land in the back parts of the country, quite from the back of Maryland to the river Miſſiſippi. They paſſed through 12 or 14 Indian nations, and declared they found the land in general but poor, until they came to the banks of the Miſſiſippi, where there was ſome very good; they ſaid they found very little tillable, in their opinion, on the back parts of Georgia and Eaſt Florida, and not much on the frontiers of Carolina and Virginia.

As a ſpecimen of the practicability of manufacturing our own clothes in this country, we can aſſure the publick of the following perſons in Woodbridge, in New Jerſey, making in their reſpective families, within the year paſt, both woollen and linen, of their own raiſing, the quantities following, viz. Mr. Iſaac Freeman, 599 yards, Mr. James Smith, 567 yards, and Mr. Nathaniel Heard, 414 yards.

We hear from the Fiſhkills that laſt Wedneſday two inhabitants of that place, named Polhemus, and five others, went over the river in a ſleigh, and in returning came acroſs a thin place in the ice, and the horſes and ſleigh fell in, by which accident four of the men, and both the horſes, were drowned.

By Capt. Alboy, from Jamaica, we learn that it is very ſickly all over that iſland; that near one half of the inhabitants of Kingſton are down with it, and many die. Rum and ſugar are very high.

Letters by the packet ſay that there are three new governments to be eſtabliſhed on this continent, viz. Detroit, Ohio, and the Illinois; that the Miniſtry ſtood firm, but that our *friend* Grenville was very diligent in procuring all the intereſt poſſible againſt the colonies; and that the Dutch were about ceding ſome part of their dominions in the Indies to the King of Pruſſia.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 12.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman who went paſſenger from hence in the brig Friendſhip, *Capt.* Gilbert, *for* Briſtol, *dated November* 14, 1767.

"We had a fine briſk gale of wind at S. W. from the Banks of Newfoundland, and got into ſoundings on the 10th of November, off Ireland. On the 11th we had a violent gale at weſt; we ſtood in for the land till noon, and then ſtood off again. The next day the wind blew very hard at S. W. About eight o'clock it cleared a little, and we found ourſelves cloſe in upon a ſmall iſland, which was unanimouſly judged to be Lundy; accordingly we ſtood up channel, as we thought, when came on dreadful ſqually thick weather. About twelve the ſky cleared a little, and we found, to our unſpeakable horrour, that we were embayed, had but five fathom water, our fore and foretop ſails ſplit and tore all to pieces; the ſea began to run mountains high, with breakers all round us; and as death now ſeemed inevitable, we cleared out our boat, and put ſome proviſion, oars, and papers, into her; her laſhings were cut, and every one endeavoured to hoiſt her over into the ſea, but our ſtrength proved altogether ineffectual; for whilſt we were thus employed a breaker ſtruck the veſſel on her ſide, and waſhed the boat overboard. The Captain and ſailors then took to working the pumps, and endeavoured to ſecure the ſteerage and hatches, that the waves, which broke over us, might not go down; when a very heavy ſea waſhed our mate, and one of the ſeamen (Nicholas Stoops) overboard, who were immediately drowned. The men now found it impoſſible to do any duty on deck, and we continued in this ſituation until ten o'clock at night, the violence of the wind and tide driving us more and more towards the ſhore. About eleven ſhe ſtruck on a ſand, which broke her chain plates, and drew ſome of her bolts. Soon after the wind began to abate, and the veſſel to ceaſe beating. The night was very dark, and in the morning we found we had drove aſhore at high water, and that the tide had left us. We were preſently ſurrounded by a crew of wretches, who live by rapine and plunder. I think the veſſel will be loſt, being a mere wreck as to her rigging in general. She went aſhore at the Worm Head, in a bay on the Welch coaſt, about 4 leagues N. E. from Lundy. All the ſhip's papers are loſt; alſo one bag of dollars, and one of gold. The Captain has loſt all his clothes, and every thing he had on board; he is an excellent ſeaman, moſt careful of his owners intereſt, and very obliging."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 18.

The George, Capt. Coats, from Glaſgow, is arrived in James river.

Captain Wray, of the America, was ſpoke with high up the Channel, by ſome of the veſſels lately arrived, all well.

We inſert the following poem, *purely* to oblige its author.

A POEM *addreſſed to a* YOUNG LADY *in* N-----K.

WHEN love invites, the willing muſe
Nor can, nor will, her aid refuſe;
Though an eagle's flight I dare to try,
Enliven'd by my *Betſey*'s eye,
Her praiſe my theme! but where commence
To trace united excellence?
How from the gem ſelect each ray
That blazes with uncommon day?
Or from the garden cull each ſweet
That grateful on my ſenſes greet?
With Hebe's look, and Juno's eye,
A ſhape that might with Venus vie,
The grace of motion ſhe diſplays
When in the mazy dance ſhe ſtrays,
Or treads the green with ſober pace;
An underſtanding clear and ſound,
Diſpenſing light on all around;
A lively wit, by prudence rein'd,
Excites our mirth, not cauſes pain;
And when in ſocial hour ſhe ſmiles,
Joy reigns, and huſh'd our cares and toils.
Say *W*—— —— *by* what happy youth
Shall prove thy tenderneſs and truth,
And in the ſoft connubial tie
Taſte raptures which ſhall never cloy?
Time's on the wing! haſte then, my fair,
And quick the envy'd choice declare;
And may the Gods indulgent grant
The lot be mine, 'tis all I want;
No other pleaſure I'll purſue
Than loving, being lov'd by you.

G.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Feb. 8. Albany, Richard Tucker, from Glaſgow, via Barbados, with 48 hhds. 4 barrels, and 7 kegs of rum, and 20 barrels of brown ſugar.

9. Betſey and Hannah, Henry Webb, from Briſtol, with European goods.

13. Prince George, John Sampſon, from Briſtol, with European goods.

13. Dunkirk, George Service, from Briſtol, with European goods.

15. Peggy, Iſaac Younghuſband, from Liverpool, with European goods.

15. Hawke, John Coupland, from Whitehaven, in ballaſt.

15. Triton, Robert Duthie, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.

15. Mally, Robert Bennet, from Glaſgow, with European goods.

18. Two Brothers, John Evans, from Salem, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

Feb. 6. Elizabeth, Thomas Coleman, for the lower diſtrict, with 1784 buſhels of wheat, 501 buſhels and a half of peaſe, 40 barrels of flower, and 10 boxes of candles.

8. Friendſhip, William Benſon, for Whitehaven, with 177 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. of ſkins, 6 bales of hemp, 18 barrels of flower, 1800 feet of plank, and 2500 ſtaves.

15. Dolphin, Robert Hundley, for Salem, with 1100 buſhels of corn, 400 buſhels of wheat, 100 wt. of bacon, and 25 buſhels of beans.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* Fredericksburg.

JOHN Allford, Auguſta. William Alexander, Potowmack. John Alexander, do. Capt. John Blagg. Benjamin Brown, Virginia. John Brown, Auguſta. Stewart Black, Fauquier. William Brown, Falmouth. John Campbell, Fredericksburg. Charles

rtis, Spotſylvania. John Curtis, Captain of the ideavour. Robert Chew, Rappahannock. Edward rter, Albemarle. William Corbet, Captain of the nnah. Robert Draper, Frederick. Iſaac Darnal, ederickſburg. George Deacon, do. Richard Dixon, afford. John Dear, Orange. Andrew Edwards, afford. Jeremiah Earley, Culpeper. William aſtham, do. William Ellis, Frederick. Robert lemming, Fredericksburg. John Freeburn, Auguſta, mes Finnie, Fredericksburg. Mary Anne Freeman, otowmack. Matthew Farmer, Falmouth. Jacob unk, Frederick. Col. William Fitzhugh, Stafford. enjamin Grymes, Fredericksburg, 3 letters. May ardner, Auguſta. William Golden, Orange. braham Gooding, Frederickſburg. Joſeph Hughes, appahannock. Anne Hacker, Frederickſburg. John anna, Auguſta. Mrs. Hill, Culpeper. Morris ughes, on board the Rogers. Thomas Hart, Fre- rickſburg. Edward Hall, Auguſta. Catherine inley, Spotſylvania. Francis Irwin, Frederickſburg, hn Kettie, Wincheſter. William Kelly, Frede- ckſburg. Mr. Lindſey, do. Waller Lewis, Spot- ſylvania. Matthew Leyle, Shenando, 2 letters. Jean Loſtus, Frederickſburg. Anne Lewis, do. Henry Lewis, Frederick. John Leveſque, do. Wil- liam M'Gilevray, Boyd's Hole. William M'Mullen, Auguſta. Thomas M'Neil, Frederickſburg. Thomas M'Neil, Spotſylvania. Henry Martin, Orange. Henry M'Cowen, on board the Rogers. Robert M'Clune, Orange. George Morton, King George. Richard Martor, Frederickſburg. Baptiſt Mulligan, Amherſt. John Miſcamble, Auguſta. James Neil, Frederickſburg. Benjamin Pollard, Spotſylvania. Thomas Quayſe, Frederickſburg. Edward Rogers, Frederick. Anne Richards, do. John Rolls, Stafford. Benjamin Roberts, Culpeper. Robert Rhodes, Fre- derick. Gerrard Robinſon, King George. Thomas Simes, Culpeper. William Stringer, Frederick. Gilbert Tenant, Virginia. Samuel Tenant, do. Joſeph Talbert, Spotſylvania. Thomas Towles, do. William Weeks, King George. John Waddy, Boyd's Hole. Thomas Wyat, Spotſylvania. James Wignell, Captain of the Totneſs, 2 letters. Alex- ander Waddle, Auguſta. Obadiah Warwick, Fre- dericksburg, 2 letters. William Wylie, on board the Rappahannock. Daniel Williams, Orange. Samuel Wilſon, Frederickſburg. Walter Williams, do. John Walker, Falmouth. Theodoſia Wright, do. Thomas Wood, Wincheſter. William Winſer, do. Abel Woodberry, Captain of the Seaflower. Thomas Walker, Eſq; near Frederickſburg. William White, Frederickſburg. Richard Wilſon, do. Andrew White, do.

Auguſta

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* Todd's Bridge.

FRANCIS Webb, King and Queen. John Roan, do. Peter Deſhazo, do. William Hunt, do. George Holloway, do. Edward Graves, do. Edward Pye Chamberlyne, New Kent.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* NORFOLK.

THE Revd. Mr. John Agnew, Suffolk. Mrs. Ballard, Norfolk. Iſaac Barton, South Caro- lina. James Blackwood, Wilmington. Capt. Robert Borthwick, South Carolina. Frederick Bouſh, Prin- ceſs Anne. William Caddenhead, Nanſemond. Robert Cameron, Royal Americans. Capt. Daniel Carpenter, North Carolina. Samuel Carr, Nanſe- mond. Capt. John Cattell, Norfolk, 2 letters. Edward Chivers, Wilmington. Mrs. Connaway, Newbern. William Roſcow Curle, Norfolk. Lewis Henry Deroſet, Eſq; Wilmington. John Davis, Norfolk. Miſs Judith Dickenſon, Norfolk. William Dickſon, Launceſton. Thomas Emery, Newbern, 2 letters. Thomas Godwin, Nanſemond. Revd. Mr. William Halyburton, Portſmouth, 2 letters. Edward Hansford, Norfolk. Robert Hatton, Norfolk, Thomas Hawſie, Portſmouth. William Holland, Wilmington. Richard Holloway, Eſq; South Caro- lina. Creſſwell Hunt, Wilmington. Joſeph Jones, Paſquotank. Capt. Thomas Jordan, Norfolk. Wil- liam Kelley, Cape Fear. Thomas Key, Norfolk, 2 letters. Lillington and James Lockhart, Edenton. William M'Caa, and Co. Norfolk. John M'Morran, 60th Regiment. George Meares, Cape Fear. Coſmo Medici, Norfolk. George Muter, Norfolk. John M'Calliſter, Portſmouth. Daniel M'Intoſh, Portſ- mouth. John M'Kenzie, Royal Americans. Wil- liam Nichols, Norfolk, 2 letters. Iſaiah Parviſol, Brunſwick. Hugh Peebles, Accomack. Thomas Pritchard, Norfolk. John Ramſden, King William, James Reed, Bennet's Creek. Mr. Rees, Accomack. Capt. John Richardſon, Newbern. Thomas Roberts, Norfolk, 3 letters. Richard Rodgers, Accomack. John Shaghnuſſy, Suffolk. John Smith, Kemp's Landing. Thomas Smith, Hornet. Miſs Snow, Cape Fear. Alexander Steuart, Bath. Hon. John Steuart, Eſq; Charleſtown. Capt. John Taylor, Norfolk. Thomas Thomlinſon, Newbern, 2 letters. Chriſtopher Thompſon, Portſmouth. Robert Thomp- ſon, Portſmouth. Robert Tucker, Norfolk, 8 letters. John Adam Wild, Charleſtown. Samuel Wiſe, Charleſtown.

Advertiſements.

GREAT arrears of quitrents being yet due to his Majeſty, and many ſheriffs having failed to account for the quitrents of the year 1766, I hereby give notice that judgments will be obtained againſt every ſheriff that does not pay before the 25th of *April* next.

And whereas I am ſtrictly enjoined to make an early remit- tance of his Majeſty's quitrents, and the laſt of *May* in every year being fixed for the payment thereof, it is expected, and the ſhe- riffs are hereby deſired to pay the quitrents of this year's collection by the court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *June* at furtheſt.

R. CORBIN, D. R. G.

IF MARY PROTHERO, who came to *Virginia* about ſix or ſeven years ago, with *Sarah Syfers* (both about 20 years of age) from *Briſtol*, and lived with one *Coleman*, a biſcuit baker on *York* river, be living, and will apply to Capt. *John Cawley*, of the ſhip *Brothers*, now lying in *Pa- munkey*, ſhe may hear of ſomething to her advantage; and if dead, it will be taken kind of any one to inform him, that he may communicate the ſame to her relations in *England*.

A BLUE cloſe-bodied cloth COAT, almoſt new, with lining, buttons, and binding, of the ſame colour, and a ſtanding collar of blue cotton velvet, was lodged at the Poſt Office this day, having been left laſt night through miſtake, at a houſe in this city, and an old brown cloak carried off in its room. There is a red and white handkerchief, marked TB, in one of the pockets. The owner may have it on paying for this advertiſement, and returning the old cloak, of

Feb. 18, 1768. JAMES MILLAR.

AS Capt. *Ralph Barras*, above 20 years ago, made an accurate draught of great part of *Pamunkey* river, which is in the hands of ſome Gentleman in the colony, to me unknown, it would be very obliging if the poſſeſſor thereof would be pleaſed to tranſmit it to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*, or to me in *Hanover*.

JOHN HENRY.

February 18, 1768.

ALL perſons that have any DEMANDS againſt the eſtate of Mrs. *Jane Armiſtead*, late of *York* county, deceaſed, are deſired to apply to *York* court in *March* next, with their accounts properly proved, that they may receive payment; and thoſe indebted to the ſame are hereby put in mind that, if they do not pay off their bonds immediately, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, without further notice.

2 FREDERICK BRYAN.

Juſt imported in the ſhip LORD CAMDEN, *Capt.* JOHNSTOUN,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber by wholeſale and retail, at a low advance, for ready money.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 16, 1767.

Now lying at Norfolk, *and to be chartered to any part of* BRITAIN, *or the* WEST INDIES,

THE brigantine *Antelope*, burthen about three hundred hogſheads, or ſeven thouſand buſhels of corn, and is a good ſailer. For freight apply to Capt. *Joſeph Kendall* on board, or

THOMAS THOMPSON.

N. B. COALS at 8d. a buſhel.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 500 acres, lying upon *Hoſken*'s creek, in *Eſſex* county, and within two miles of *Hobb*'s *Hole*, about 50 acres of which is valuable marſh. A large ſtock of cattle may be raiſed on this plantation, and may eaſily be ſold when the owner wants to diſpoſe of them, as there are commonly either ſhips or veſſels lying at *Hobb*'s *Hole*, who have their proviſions frequently brought from places at a greater diſtance. Any perſon upon applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives in the neighbourhood, may be ſhown the land. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until *March* 1769, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

JAMES DYCKE.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale*,

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Moyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now in- tended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of truſt made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiſs to deſire their attention to that circumſtance.

To be SOLD *at* King *and* Queen *court-houſe*, *on* Monday *the* 29*th of this inſtant*,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Mattapony* river, containing about 3000 acres, with a griſt mill; the property of the late Col. *George Braxton*, deceaſed, and purſuant to a decree of the General Court, to ſatisfy a debt due to Meſſ. *Anthony Bacon* and Co. merchants in *London*. Credit will be al- lowed (by conſent of Mr. *Bacon*'s attorney) until the 10th of *June* 1769, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

JOHN PENDLETON, Sheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his fore- head, ſome ſaddle ſpots, has had a fiſtula, had on a ſmall bell, and branded reſembling ●; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

JOHN WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark roan mare, about 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, with a hang- ing mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder N; poſted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

WADE NETHERLAND.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the laſt day of this inſtant* (Feb.) *at the* Rocky Ridge,

A parcel of valuable *Virginia* born Slaves, for ready money.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Feb.* 4, 1768.

WHEREAS Capt. ROBERT GORDON, of the *Sally*, is not now in the country, and I underſtand ſeveral people have not got all their goods which were ſhipped by him laſt year from *London*, I will be obliged to any (on his ac- count) who have received any packages that do not belong to them to adviſe me thereof, that I may endeavour to get them forwarded to the owners; and thoſe who have not received their goods to let me know, that I may adverti ſe them, and endeavour to find out where they are. Mr. *Archibald Govan*, at *Aylett*'s warehouſe, wants a caſe, marked PWM in a piece, and an M on the top of the W, No. 3; and Mr. *Thomas Reid*, of *North- umberland*, a caſe, marked IM^e, No. 82. Any perſons who have thoſe packages I ſhall be glad would forward them to the owners, and I will pay the freight of them, on account of the Captain. There is a ſmall ſheeted box in my warehouſe, marked LA, the L in a diamond, and ſeveral fagots of ſteel, without mark or number, and a good many looſe bars, which the owners may have ſent them on adviſing and ſending me their bills of lading.

Mr. *Thoroughgood Smith*, of *Onancock*, acquainted me there was a bale, which he took to be rolls, in his warehouſe, marked B in a diamond, No. 1, and that he wanted of his goods, one neſt of gilt trunks, No. 2, 2 barrels of nails, No. 4 and 6, and one barrel of gunpowder, but mentioned no mark.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

Auguſta Co. ſs. Sept. right

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are ſeveral large warehouſes, a large dwelling-houſe, and other conveni- ences. For terms apply to

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

To be SOLD *at publick auction*, *on* Wed- neſday *the* 9*th of* March *(if fair, other- wiſe next fair day)*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon *Sterling Thornton* lately lived, in *Dinwiddie*, near *Peterſburg*; alſo about 25 SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 1ſt of *October* next, on giving bond and ſecurity to the executors of the late *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed.

4

KING's MILL, *Feb.* 9, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Friday* laſt, a Negro man named JOHNNY, though more commonly known by the name of JACK ASH. He is a ſhort well ſet black fellow, has ſmall eyes, and thoſe generally red. It is un- certain what clothes he may have, as thoſe he had on when he went away have been found near the water ſide, I ſuppoſe to prevent any inquiry, and to favour his making his eſcape out of the colony, as he might think I ſhould ſuſpect he had drowned himſelf. All maſters of veſſels are deſired to be careful not to carry him out of the colony, as they may depend on being proſecuted with rigour, if it can be proved. Whoever ſecures him, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, if taken in this colony, and TEN POUNDS if taken in any other.

LEWIS BURWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 11, 1768.

RUN AWAY, the firſt of this month, a Negro man named FRANK, about 20 years of age, near 6 feet high, a raw boned but ſtout fellow, with a down look, and ſtoops a little. He has been ſeen at *Capahoſick* ferry houſe, where he left his hat. He then had on a cotton jacket and breeches, the jacket with large braſs buttons, but he had parted with his ſhoes and ſtock- ings. He wanted to croſs the river, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to get into *Middleſex*, for he was born at Major *John Robinſon*'s plantation, from whence he lately came. Beſides what the law allows, a reward of Twenty Shillings ſhall be paid to any perſon that will deliver him to

H. DIXON.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Feb.* 1, 1768.

RUN away, the 30th of *January*, an *Engliſh* ſervant man named JOSEPH GREEN, a labourer, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a freſh looking man, has curled black hair, is pitted with the ſmallpox, and his ſpeech is remarkable, and will eaſily detect him if taken notice of; had on when he went away a white Negro cotton jacket, with a ſmall cape and metal buttons on it, breeches of the ſame, an oſnabrug ſhirt, plaid ſtockings, country made ſhoes tied with leather ſtrings, and an old felt hat cocked. He has been ſeen to have paper and ink, ſo may probably have forged a paſs. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſervant, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

YORK county, *Feb.* 9, 1768.

I HEREBY requeſt the favour of the commanding officers of the middle diſtrict to appoint their general muſters on the following days, viz.

Williamſburg,	*Tueſday*	the 8th of *March*.
James City,	*Thurſday*	10.
New Kent,	*Friday*	11.
Accomack,	*Tueſday*	15.
Northampton,	*Thurſday*	17.
Elizabeth City,	*Monday*	21.
Warwick,	*Wedneſday*	23.
York,	*Thurſday*	24.
Glouceſter,	*Monday*	28.
Middleſex,	*Tueſday*	29.
King and *Queen*,	*Wedneſday*	30.
King William,	*Thurſday*	31.
Eſſex,	*Monday*	the 4th of *April*.
Louiſa,	*Monday*	11.
Goochland,	*Wedneſday*	13.
Hanover,	*Friday*	15.
Henrico,	*Monday*	18.
Charles City,	*Wedneſday*	20.

At which time they may depend on my waiting upon them, to diſcharge my duty.

2 ALEXANDER FINNIE, Adjutant.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, on* Monday *the* 2d *of* May, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon Mr. *George Booker* formerly lived, in *Amelia* county, on the upper ſide of *Flat* creek, and adjoining Mr. *Joſeph Eggleſton's*, containing 573 acres, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, a very good apple and peach orchard, and in good order to work 3 or 4 hands. It is a very pleaſant ſituation, the land lying as well as almoſt any in *Amelia* county, and is in a very good neighbourhood One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down; and long credit, if required, may be had for the remainder, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to 5 BENJAMIN SEAWELL, Jun.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick*.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a middle ſized light gray horſe, with ſome remarkable reddiſh ſpots on him, branded (though not plain) on the near ſhoulder reſembling X, and on the near buttock X.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber's people, about half way between *Point Comfort* and the *Eaſtern Shore* (which the owner may have on proving his property) a PETTIAUGER, about 24 feet and a half long, 4 feet and a half wide, and 1 foot 9 inches and a half deep; ſhe has been raiſed on 6 inches, and has ſteps for two maſts.

JOHN JONES.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the 1ſt of* March *next, at* Layton's *warehouſes, in* Eſſex *county*,

THIRTY choice VIRGINIA born SLAVES,

belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *William Brooke*, deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and good ſecurity to the executors, or

RICHARD HIPKINS.

N. B. Five per cent. diſcount for ready money.

KING WILLIAM Court-Houſe, *Feb.* 1, 1768.

THIS is to acquaint the publick that I have removed to this place, where they may depend upon the beſt entertainment, good ſtabling, and paſturage. My chief motive for adverting is the indifferent manner it has been kept for ſome time paſt, which they may depend they will now find otherwiſe, from Their humble ſervant,

HOLT RICHESON.

For SALE,

THE ſnow JOHN and SUSANNAH, to the higheſt bidder, on *Thurſday* the 3d of *March*, before Mr. *James Mitchell's* door, in *York* town. The ſnow is 130 tuns burthen, and her materials may be ſeen at any time between this and the day of ſale at the ſubſcriber's, nearly oppoſite to *York* town. Two years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſufficient ſecurity to

JOHN PERRIN.

GLOUCESTER, *Jan.* 31, 1768.

To be SOLD *altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, at my ſtore in* Blandford,

ABOUT 800l. ſterling worth of Goods, which the addition of a few articles would aſſort and make ſaleable, and for which a time of credit will be allowed.

All perſons indebted to me of longer ſtanding than 12 months, on open accounts, that do not pay off or give bonds for their balances by *April* General Court, may depend on being ſued. As the copartnerſhip between Meſſ. *Blackburn, Rumſey*, and Co. and myſelf, has been expired ſome years, I am determined to have the accounts cloſed. JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. I have on hand a large quantity of MUSCOVADO SUGAR for ſale.

BRUNSWICK, JAN. 22, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make payment before the 20th of *February* next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands, without further notice. Mens clothes, roquelaures, huſſar cloaks, Ladies riding habits, joſephs, &c. made in the neweſt faſhion, and compleateſt manner, for ready money only, by Their humble ſervant,

THOMAS LLEWELLIN.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable tobacco LAND, containing 519 acres, lying in *Albemarle* county, on *James* river, about 10 miles above the old court-houſe. There is belonging to the land about 20 acres of low grounds, and the high land is very rich; the plantation upon it is in good order for cropping, having ſeveral good tobacco houſes, a dwelling-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes, and an apple and peach orchard inferiour to none in the colony. There is likewiſe a pretty large copper ſtill, well fixed, which will be ſold with the land, if agreeable to the purchaſer, to whom a good title will be made. For terms inquire of Mr. *Alexander M'Caul*, merchant at *Richmond*, or to the ſubſcriber, within a mile of the premiſes.

6 NEILL CAMPBELL.

COMMITTED to the Publick Gaol of *Halifax*, in *North Carolina*, the 25th day of *December* laſt, a likely country born Negro man, of a yelloviſh complexion. He was committed by the name of JAMES, but ſince he came to gaol ſays his name is PETER, and that he belongs to Mr. *James Johnſton* in *Spotſylvania* county, *Virginia*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's yard in the town of *Blandford*, *Prince George* county, in the night of the 29th of *December* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, bridle, and ſaddle. The horſe was about 6 or 7 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane on both ſides of his neck, being long ſince he has been trimmed, ſwitch tail, goes remarkably wide behind, trots rough, branded on the near buttock RG or RC, and I believe has ſome mark of the harneſs on his breaſt or ſhoulders, being lately broke to work; he is half blooded, and throws his head very high when he gallops. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 20 s. reward; or if taken more than 50 miles off 40 s. and on conviction of the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, 5 l.

JOHN BUTLER.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a large black roan horſe, with ſeveral large white ſpots on his back and branded on the near buttock reſembling a diamond; poſted and appraiſed to 5 l.

BENJAMIN ARRINGTON.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a brindled cow marked with a ſlit and overſlope in the right ear, and ſlit in the left; poſted and appraiſed to 2 5 s.

HENRY TUDER, Jun.

HANOVER, JAN. 23, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this colony in a few months, deſires that all perſons indebted to the ſtore kept by him at Major *John Boſwell's* will immediately come and ſettle their accounts, either by diſcharging the ſame or giving bonds. This requeſt he flatters himſelf will, to all concerned, appear reaſonable and neceſſary, in order to obviate any diſputes that may hereafter ariſe with his ſucceſſour. For this purpoſe he will continue his reſidence at Major *Boſwell's* until the firſt day of *March* next, in which time he hopes that all due regard will be paid to this advertiſement. The ſtore will be continued to its uſual extent by Mr. *William Donald*, and the ſame indulgence as has been cuſtomary may be from him expected.

5 HUGH M'MEKIN.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	*Val.*	*Rents.*
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	*Value.*	*Rents.*
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Youngbuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'S in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.